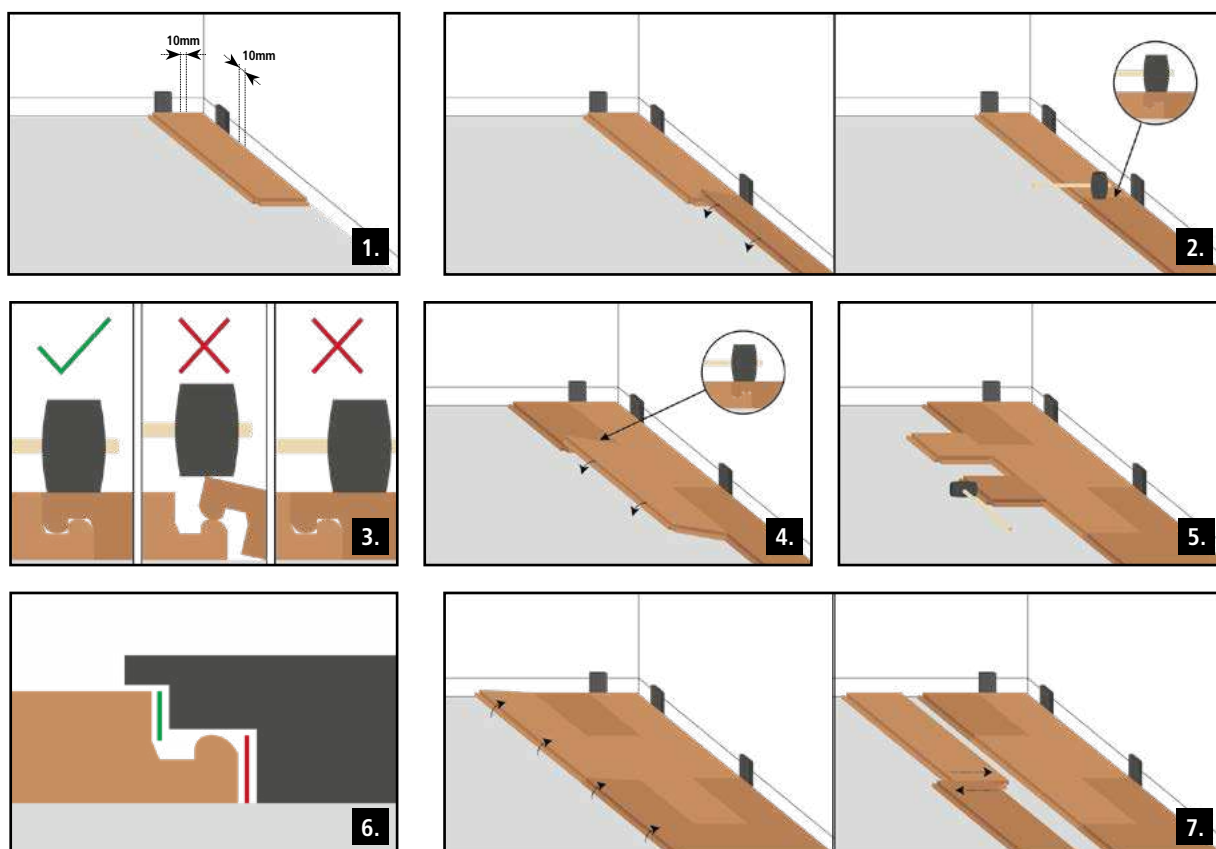


INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Linkfloor Grand, Supreme



I. GENERAL INFORMATION

These installation instructions only refer to vinyl flooring. All of the advice is based on the latest technical information.

The information given in these installation instructions follows general standards. All instructions and advice should be followed to ensure the correct and satisfactory installation of the flooring. Vinyl flooring may only be stored and installed in interior spaces with a stable climate in which an ambient temperature of at least 18°C and a maximum of 29°C must prevail. Temperature above or below the above mentioned levels may cause damage to the floor. Relative humidity should remain between 40 and 65% during installation. Temperatures above or below the aforementioned levels may damage the flooring. The maximum relative humidity should not exceed 65% during installation. Before installing it, carefully check that the product has not been damaged during transportation and we recommend checking the color, design, quantity, dimensions and appearance against the ordered product and for any visible defects, prior to installation. Damaged material will never be replaced once installed. Some differences in the color and structure are due to the very nature of the material, so they cannot be the subject of any claim.

The technical data sheet of the product, which can be checked on the website www.anticcolonial.com, cannot reflect all the applications and conditions involved in the use of a material, so in case of situations not described in the data sheet, it is recommended to consult our technical department.

Materials with different shades/production batches cannot be mixed, unless expressly approved by L'Antic Colonial. Check that all the material comes from the same collection and is made in the same batch.

II. PREPARATION

1. Store and transport your vinyl flooring in a way that prevents any deformation; always keep it on a flat surface. The vinyl flooring can only be stored and installed in indoor areas. Never store the boxes vertically or in a damp environment, in rooms with dust, places with extreme temperatures or exposed to drafts. Store the material in a horizontal position, without resting it against walls, laying it flat on strips or on the pallet, and 0.5 m away from any walls. It is essential to let your flooring acclimate to the room in which it is going to be installed, for at least 48 hours prior to installation, at a temperature between 18°C and 29°C. It is necessary to maintain the same temperature before, during and for at least 72 hours after completing the installation.

Always start installing on an empty surface to prevent the vinyl boards from being damaged by tools, etc. before, during and after installation.

Combining pieces from at least 3 different boxes during installation will help to ensure an even distribution of any minor variations in color or slight variations in texture and brightness levels. Please bear in mind that the uniformity of the color of the boards can only be guaranteed for boards from the same shade.

No claims can be made for boards that have already been cut or installed.

2. The type, quality and preparation of the subfloor largely determine the end result of the installation. Appropriate steps should be taken if the floor is not suitable for installing the vinyl flooring, as any unevenness in the subfloor may leave marks on the vinyl flooring and damage the machined profile of the joint between pieces. It is advisable only to install the floor covering when the building is free from any risk of water damage (i.e. when the exterior walls, doors, windows and roofs have been installed), when the necessary measurements have been taken of the support layers and any additional work has been completed.

Remove any existing floor covering; there should be no signs of mold or insect infestations; make sure that the subfloor is even. As a general rule, the subfloor where the flooring is going to be installed must be compact, solid, flat, stable, non-deformable, dry, free of rising damp, without cracks, clean and free of substances that are not perfectly anchored and dust. If necessary, apply a leveling compound on top to achieve a smooth, even and fully prepared floor.

3. Make sure that the subfloor is completely even. You must correct any unevenness exceeding 2 mm that is greater than 1 m long, and any unevenness exceeding 3 mm that is greater than 2 m long. Vertical surface unevenness exceeding 1.2 mm is not permitted. The subfloor should not slope more than 25mm per 2 meters in any direction. Use a suitable leveling compound and check if a sealer or primer is required. It is essential to correct any imperfections and cracks on the surface.

4. The vinyl flooring should not be screwed in or fixed to the floor in any way. Avoid placing heavy furniture on the flooring that would impede the normal movement of the floating floor.

5. You must take into account the building's joints; a transition profile can be used to place a joint in the flooring.

6. The subfloor moisture content must not exceed 2.5% CM (cement) or 0.5% (anhydrite). If the installation is to be carried out on a water-based underfloor heating system, the moisture content must be less than 2% (mortar) or 0.5% (anhydrite).

Make sure that the subfloor is completely dry, smooth, stable, clean and free of grease and chemical stains. All touch-up work on the subfloor should be performed using a mixture of non-shrink and waterproof cement. Work in accordance with UNE-CEN/TS 14472.

7. Always install all of the boards parallel to the room's main light source. It should only be installed lengthwise in long and narrow rooms.

8. Check all of the panels before and during installation in optimal lighting conditions.

9. Necessary tools: knife or cutting disc for wood, tapping block, pull bar, spacers, tape measure, pencil, white rubber mallet or hammer, spirit level, block of nylon if necessary, tools for preparing the base floor.

III. SUBFLOOR INFORMATION

Although a floating vinyl floor is installed, careful preparation of the base floor helps to ensure a satisfactory installation. Rough or uneven areas in the subfloor can be transferred to the newly installed vinyl flooring, put pressure on it and lead to breakages, the loosening of joints, buckling, warping, noise when walking on it and an unsightly overall appearance.

Do not install it on a floating floor.

Wooden base floors:

Vinyl boards should not be installed on wooden base floors that lie directly on cement or beam constructions.

All wooden or wood composite panels are suitable as base floors for vinyl boards, provided that they are smooth, flat, structurally sound and free of buckling.

Plywood panels, particle boards and oriented strand boards (OSB) are suitable. Make sure that they are properly secured to avoid any annoying noise when walking on them. Fibreboards such as MDF or HDF have very strong water absorption power and are not recommended for use in commercial areas. Make sure that the subfloor on which you lay vinyl flooring maintains stable conditions.

Cement base floors:

Cement base floors should be smooth, dry and free of dust, liquids, paint, wax, grease, oil, sealant and other foreign materials. The surface

should be hard and sealed and free of dusty or flaking areas. New cement floors should be completely dry (drying time at least 6 weeks) and hardened. The final decision on whether a cement floor is dry enough to install vinyl flooring on it lies with the installer. Although it is not susceptible to damage from moisture, moisture in the base floor can lead to the formation of mold, rot and mildew. The warranty does not cover cases where damage and/or discoloring is caused by mold, flooding of the vinyl flooring, dripping taps or water that has leaked into unsealed areas. Holes, gaps, expansion joints and channels should be sealed and smoothed using a latex base. It is important for the latex base and surrounding floor to be at the same height; there should be no differences in height.

Water underfloor heating:

Vinyl flooring can be installed on floors with water underfloor heating, provided that the temperature of the floor never exceeds 27°C, as damage may appear on the vinyl flooring. It is important for the floor under which the underfloor heating is installed to be dry before the heating is turned on and before installing the vinyl floor covering. The concrete must be left to cure for at least 21 days and, in the case of anhydrite, at least 7 days. The heating is maintained at 25°C for 3 days, gradually being increased until the maximum design temperature is reached, which is maintained for 4 days. Examine the surface and repair any cracks. Heating is then resumed for 14 days and then turned off at least 2 days before the leveling compounds and floor covering are installed; it is only turned back on 2 days after installation is complete. The installation of electric radiant heating is not recommended.

Existing flooring

It can be installed on most existing flooring, provided that it is smooth or can be smoothed. Tiles should be smoothed by applying a cementitious overlay such as mortar.

If removing the existing floor covering is not an option, it should be leveled with a cementitious overlay or similar. The vinyl floor that is already installed should not be very heavily cushioned and only consist of one layer.

IV. INSTALLATION

This type of flooring is normally installed floating.

1. It is important to carefully plan the layout and installation of the vinyl floor, as this is the only way of ensuring that the boards at wall junctions and end boards are not too narrow or short. Measure the surface area of the room before starting, ensuring that the final row of panels is at least 15 cm wide at the end of the installation. Start the first row with a spirit level or iron rod running lengthwise.

2. It is necessary to make 10 mm wide expansion joints under doors, along long corridors and in areas greater than 225 m², and along lengths greater than 15 m or widths greater than 15 m.

3. As is always the case with board flooring, the boards must be installed parallel to the room's main light source or, if this is not possible, parallel to the room's longest wall.

4. Measure the boards in the first row to determine whether they need to be trimmed along their width. If this is not necessary, cut off the tongue so that the edge that touches the wall is smooth.

5. 10 mm expansion joints must be left against walls and immobile or extremely heavy objects.

6. Always start installing with the male end facing the wall. Make sure that it is 10 mm from the wall, using the spacers. (see drawing 1) Install the second piece by placing its short part on top of the short part of the first piece that was installed, using a rubber mallet tap on the joint. You should hear a click. Do the same with the rest of the pieces in the first row. (see drawing 2)

IMPORTANT: before tapping, make sure that the joints of the two pieces are correctly aligned, otherwise you may cause irreparable damage to the joint system, also note that the tapping must be done above the joint of the two parts, if tapped near the joint it may damage the joint irreversibly (see drawing 3).

7. Install the first piece from the second row by inserting the tongue on the long side into the groove on the long side of the piece in the first row. This should be done by placing the piece at an angle of +/- 20°. Insert the long side of the second piece into the groove of the piece in the first row, placing the short part of the first piece near to the second row. Insert the piece and, by giving it a little tap, you should hear a click. A rubber mallet can be used for this. (see drawing 4) The third panel and all remaining panels in further rows should be installed as above.

The placement of the initial rows is very important. They should be completely straight; this is the only way to guarantee that the remaining rows will be completely parallel.

Align the row precisely (check with the ruler); properly attach the tongues and grooves and check that the row is completely straight.

After completing the installation of each row, use scrap pieces and a small hammer or rubber mallet to gently tap the boards into the click of the previous row to make sure they are properly engaged, making sure there is no gap between the long sides of the installed pieces. Any gaps can compromise the whole installation (see drawing 5).

Use the same installation method for the subsequent panels until the

desired area is completed. Make sure that the minimum distance is maintained between the panels and the wall in all rows.

Before continuing with the third board, make sure that the end and side of the second board are fully inserted and pushed down. Unless it measures less than 30 cm, the rest of the board can normally be used to start the third row.

Continue with the installation, ensuring an arbitrary appearance and proper offset, so that the ends of each board are at least 30 cm from the following board.

Do not directly hit the ends or sides of the floor. When using a block of nylon, only touch the long sides of the flooring to ensure that each row is properly fitted. Avoid hitting the piece's machined profile. (see drawing 6) When installing under door frames, etc. flexibility and a small installation angle are very helpful. If necessary, use a flat iron pull bar to join the boards.

8. They can simply be trimmed with a sharpened knife around obstacles and in areas with sharp angles. It is often helpful to create a cardboard template of the area and transfer this pattern to the board. Install transition profiles in areas where you can see expansion gaps and on the unprotected corners of boards. Always fix the profiles to the wall, never to the floor.

9. When installation is complete, install the new baseboards. The guiding principle when installing baseboards is that, although the baseboard rests on the floor covering, it should never be necessary to apply adhesive or mechanical force to join them together. Baseboards should only be fixed to the wall.

a) Installation in kitchens and bathrooms:

10. In areas such as kitchens and bathrooms, carry out the installation as described above bearing in mind that:

-Installation in bathrooms and kitchens is recommended for residential use only.

-Do not install in saunas, commercial laundries or areas where the floor is often very damp or subject to extreme temperatures.

-To prevent water or other liquid agents from getting under the flooring, apply a flexible 100% silicone sealant between the 10 mm gap of the flooring and the vertical face.

-We recommend installing an expansion joint in the bathroom and kitchen door to separate the siliconed area from the rest of the installation. If you use transition profile, ensure to maintain a 10 mm gap from both sides of it.

-Do not install kitchen units on LINKFLOOR flooring. Also fill the 10 mm expansion joints of all fixed obstacles such as kitchen units, pipes, door frames, sinks and toilets with a flexible 100% silicone sealant.

-Do not use acrylic sealant.

-Do not install LINKFLOOR in rooms with water drains in the subfloor. Make sure that no boards have been fixed to the floor in any way. Protect the boards from direct sunlight before, during and after installation to prevent any discoloring of the floor and any buckling or deformation of the boards. We recommend protecting windows with UV protection sheets or curtains.

Inspection: When the installation work is completed, the installed flooring must be inspected, observed in a standing position, with natural light behind the observer. No angled light sources should be used and there should be no backlit inspection of the floor to locate any unevenness on its surface. The final inspection of the installed flooring will be performed within seven days, with the supplying company being informed of any observations that are deemed appropriate. When the installation and verification work has been completed, whoever is in possession of the installation at any given time is responsible for maintaining these conditions.

11. Offset: progress in the installation so that the ends of each board are separated from the next by at least 30 cm and no more than 1/3 of the length of the piece. Lay the pieces in a random pattern, avoiding a H-shaped installation.

V. REPAIRS

Vinyl floors are tough and durable. However, if one or more boards are damaged, they can be replaced.

Separate the whole row by lifting it up delicately at an angle. To separate the boards, leave them flat on the floor and slide them apart. If the planks do not separate easily, you can slightly lift up the planks (5°) and slide them apart (see drawing 7).

If the damaged board is in the middle of the room, the simplest thing is to take up all of the boards until you reach the damaged one. Remove and replace it and reinstall the other boards according to the installation instructions. Carefully follow the removal instructions explained above, parts with broken or damaged machining cannot be reinstalled.

VI. MAINTENANCE

Keep the temperature after installation between 5°C-35°C and the relative humidity between 40% and 65%.

Place a doormat outside each front door to prevent dirt, sand, gravel and other substances such as oil, asphalt, etc. from dirtying the floor and possibly damaging it.

Only use colorfast carpets on your floor. Do not place rubber-backed or latex-based carpets or coconut fiber mats on the vinyl flooring as

they may stain the flooring or damage the surface. They may also cause a magnifying effect, affecting the dimensional stability of the pieces, resulting in deformation and buckling. We recommend protecting windows with UV protection sheets or curtains.

When the sunlight is strong, close the curtains or blinds, especially when the sun is shining on the floor. A combination of heat and sunlight can cause discoloring, fading and warping on a lot of furniture and flooring. Stick plastic protectors below all furniture. Ideally they should measure 2 cm in diameter and rest flat on the floor. Felt protectors or castors (type W) are also acceptable. Chairs with castors should be protected by plastic to prevent any wear due to friction. Protective plastic should be placed under chairs with castors to prevent wear and tear due to friction. Make sure that any metal protectors below the furniture are rust-free.

If you have to slide heavy furniture or appliances over the vinyl floor, please always use a mat as a support base to protect the floor. Always use a support base, even when using a trolley with castors or when the heavy objects have castors. Clean your floor at least once a week using clear water.

Wash the floor with a cleaning product that is suitable for normal flooring if you are unable to remove the stains by washing it with nothing but clear water. Follow the instructions of the manufacturer of the cleaning product, as if you use too much it may leave a film on the floor. Do not use soap or chemical cleaning products as they may give the floor a dull appearance.

Tips for removing stains

It is highly stain-resistant and most liquids can be easily and quickly removed with a clean, white cloth. However, some liquids are more difficult to remove. The way to remove them is described below. Carefully follow the tips that we provide to remove stains etc. Always work with a clean white cloth. Avoid spreading the stain. Wash the treated area in different stages if necessary and allow the floor to dry properly.

Do not use bleach or wax; do not use a polishing machine. Allow each layer of the polishing product to dry properly.

Also avoid using abrasive detergents, which may affect the brightness of the pieces. L'Antic Colonial recommends using Clean and Green Active to clean vinyl flooring.

The installation should be planned to coincide with the final finishing phases and, whenever possible, after painting work is completed. During finishing work, the moisture and temperature conditions established for the rooms in the above sections of this manual must be maintained. For flooring used in the finishes of large projects, a number of weeks (or even months) may pass between installation (whatever the system) and the start of the finishing work. In such an event, the LINKFLOOR should be protected with suitable material by the owner of the site, in each subsequent phase of the construction works. We recommend using a breathable material for that purpose.

WARNING: Some types of nails, such as normal steel nails, can change the color of the vinyl flooring. It is not advisable to screw in or glue the base panels! Solvent-based adhesives may also discolor vinyl flooring. Any discoloration of the vinyl floor caused by improper handling or by using the aforementioned substances is not the responsibility of the manufacturer; it is the responsibility of the installer.

STAIN/PROBLEM	REMOVE
Food, Beverages	If the substance is gummy, scrape it off with an unsharpened utensil. If you are unable to completely remove the substance, use the intensive cleaning product Clean & Green Active, a remover with a soft nylon pad or a very soft brush. Soak a white cloth in the intensive cleaning product, place it on the stain and leave it to act for no more than one hour. It should then be possible to remove the stain.
Rust	Clean the affected area and use an intensive cleaning product, a soft nylon pad or a very soft brush. Soak a white cloth in the intensive cleaning product, place it on the stain and leave it to act for no more than one hour. It should then be possible to remove the rust.
chalk, ink, hair dye, permanent marker	Clean the affected area and use an intensive cleaning product such as Clean and Green Active, a soft nylon pad or a very soft brush.

VII. WARRANTY

You can check the warranty conditions of the product on the website www.anticcolonial.com, in the catalog, or by contacting your distributor.